





## PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4  
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

23rd October, 1953

### MR. LYTTTELTON'S CLAIM

"WE have no intention of governing any country by force," says Mr. Lyttelton referring to the sending of British troops to Guiana.

It is not at all impossible that when Mr. Lyttelton says this he believes he is quite sincere, but we do well to ask ourselves how such words sound to the people of Kenya, Nyasaland and Malaya, not to speak of those colonial areas where there are at present no British troops in active operation, but where there would be if the population began to assert intentions to govern their affairs in their own way.

Mr. Lyttelton's words must sound like plain hypocrisy, all the more infuriating if it is unconscious hypocrisy, to those who know that the framework of their lives is settled and controlled under the constant menace of the suppression by force of any measure that is offensive to the views of an alien government.

What reason has the policy of Great Britain and particularly the policies of successive Conservative governments given Mr. Lyttelton to expect to be believed by the peoples of British Guiana or anywhere else when he says that we do not desire to impose our will by force?

Britain's governments have ruled by force peoples in every part of the globe. Until quite recently this was a boast that was insisted upon in our schools. There is literally no case where we have led any people "along the path of greater responsibility towards managing their own affairs" and without any compulsion have announced that we were ready to give them just as much power to control their own lives as have the people of Britain.

India is of course not an exception. We are not decrying the action taken by the Labour Government under Mr. Attlee when we say that the independence of India was won because the Indian people found non-violent resistance and a courageous acceptance of imperialist brutality an effective means of destroying the power of their rulers. The action of the British Labour Government was inspiring because in its refusal to continue the attempt at a suppressive policy it rose above imperialist traditions.

There would be justification for Mr. Lyttelton's statement only if he could point to cases where we had said to the people of the countries where we were alien invaders:

We do not want to continue to govern you by force. We want to lead you along the path of greater responsibility in managing your own affairs. You require greater education and more experience before you will be in a position to do this. It cannot be achieved by this generation therefore, but only by the next. What we must do is to see that the growing generation as a whole is given an education equal to the education given to the people of Britain. This will take a certain period—say 20 years.

Until the expiration of this period we shall control your affairs while we give you help and training and bring your people the education that will make our departure possible. When this period expires—on such and such a date—we shall go and you will be left to govern yourselves, assisted by any help that you yourselves then ask us to give. There will be no ifs and buts about our leaving. We shall not require that you shall govern yourselves as we would prefer—any more than we feel we can require that the French or the Dutch people shall govern themselves in the way we prefer. We really mean that you shall manage your own affairs. You shall determine your own way of life. Here is our clearly recognisable undertaking. You know precisely what you may expect of us.

If we had said something like this and shown that we would act upon it, Britain's Colonial Secretary might have some justification in expecting that people would take seriously that claim "We have no intention of governing any country by force." Nothing like this has ever happened, and nobody has any reason to think it is likely to happen either under a Conservative or Labour Government. Is it any wonder that the peoples who are subjected by force to British imperialist rule believe that this rule will only be brought to an end when they defy it and find some means of making their defiance effective?

The only means by which a British Government could make clear its probity in this matter to the people whose lives it controls and who one after the other are seeking to assert their independence by rebellion, is to enunciate some tangible and testable plan of development to independence attached to a clearly-stated time-schedule and proceed to act upon it.

The bringing of freedom, and the means to freedom in some such way as this is an essential contribution to the making of a peaceful world and it needs to be linked with plans for the development of the underdeveloped countries.

### The Plot

WE go to press before there has been an opportunity to see the Government White Paper on British Guiana.

The lesson we have learned so far is how little evidence it requires to produce a Press, radio and news-reel assertion that it is a Communist plot that has to be dealt with.

All we have been told in support of the charge is the number of rather slight contacts that some members of the People's Progressive Party have had with various subordinate organs of Communism.

We could produce a much more impressive list of examples among members of the British Labour Party (despite the careful procedure of proscription adopted by that Party) and it would have just as much, and just as little, relevance to a charge that the Labour Executive was meditating a coup d'état.

### Korea

THE political conference on Korea is to take place at Panmunjom and the Chinese and North Korean authorities have now agreed to send delegates.

It is clear, however, that the opening sessions will be concerned with a continuation of the wrangle about who is to attend, and it is quite likely that this matter will have to come back to the United Nations Assembly again before the real conference gets a start.

Very little interest is being displayed today in this conference. There is a sense of tragic futility about the whole business which emphasises the sordid uselessness of the whole Korean war.

Day by day a little news gets into the Press which gives some indication of the lives of misery and fear that the unrepatriated prisoners are suffering.

There has been the tedious debate about the character of the accommodation to be constructed for the explaining process; there are stories of prisoners refusing to be presented for the explanations to be made to them; and demands that they should be brought by force and made to submit to explanation.

On this last point it is reported that Polish and Czech delegates have walked out of the Repatriation Commission as a protest against the refusal by the Indian custodian troops to use force to produce prisoners for the explaining process.

### Reconstruction or destruction?

While these things are happening a speedy expansion of Rhee's army is in progress, and Rhee and his Government have made it clear that they will begin to fight again if they do not get what they want, and what they want is what they obviously cannot be given as a result of negotiations for peace. Similarly in the North great efforts are being made to build up the North Korean army with what manpower has been left available in that terribly destroyed area.

The USA is pouring a great deal of aid into South Korea under its "Mutual Security"

## BEHIND THE NEWS

arrangements in the hope, it is said, that a population that is shown what peace has to offer may not be easy material for the development of Rhee's war plans.

At an early stage of the political conference, if it has the good fortune to get past the preliminaries, the UN representatives would do well to seek to change the atmosphere of the whole approach by taking these measures out of the American Mutual Security framework and seeking an agreed plan for co-operation between both sides for the reconstruction of the country as a whole, to which the whole world should be asked to contribute.

### Mr. Cole speaks solemnly

LAST week the Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Committee, Mr. Cole (he is a member of the House of Representatives) had something to say on Russian atomic developments.

He was speaking to the leaders of the American Legion at Indianapolis, so it is hardly to be expected that he should appeal to any other emotion than patriotic fear. What is staggering is the extent to which he could refuse to face the consequences of the facts he was setting out.

Russia, he thinks, probably by-passed certain evolutionary steps in the development of fission weapon design and made a jump towards the early achievement of the hydrogen bomb; he believes that research on the hydrogen bomb was begun earlier in Russia than in America, and Russian scientists have been able to proceed with such speed that "given the passage of enough time, which need not be great, and a research and production programme of sufficient vigour, I fear that the Soviets may come to possess not five or ten of these weapons, but hundreds or even thousands."

What to do? "This I say most solemnly: If our hydrogen effort falters, as it must not and need not, the Soviets have it in their capacity to outstrip us—and outstrip us decisively—within a relatively short period of time."

What a blank refusal to face reality! What political bankruptcy! So if the USSR has sufficient hydrogen bombs to destroy all the industrial centres of the North American land-mass, the USA must have enough hydrogen bombs to destroy all the industrial centres of the Russian land-mass twice over; and so on in ascending progression.

It is not a policy. It is an expression of thought processes paralysed by fear.

## America watches the Jagans

THE Press here has been devoting considerable space to the recent developments in British Guiana.

Washington has lost no time in making it clear that it is very interested and supports the drastic action of the British Government in ousting Cheddi Jagan, constitutionally elected People's Progressive Party Prime Minister, and suspending the Constitution granted to the Colony only five months ago as "a step toward self-government."

William Percy Maddox, consul-general of US over a large part of the Caribbean, who was dispatched to Georgetown as soon as the excitement started, frankly told reporters: "The US is greatly interested in the security of the people of this hemisphere. I came here to keep in touch with the situation."

Personally, I think it very likely that there are strong Communist elements in the Jagan Government. As a New York Times reporter wrote to his paper, the colony is obviously "fertile ground for Communists. It has the prerequisites: poverty, racial antagonism . . . a soaring cost of living . . . low living standards and poor diet."

But from here it looks as if what are often termed "Communist methods" have been resorted to by your Tory Government in dealing with the problem.

Jagan's question, "If there is any Communist plot, why haven't its leaders been jailed and details of the conspiracy revealed?" seems entirely legitimate. He charges that the laws his administration was enacting "struck at the citadel of imperialism" and that the Governor did not wish to face the choice of accepting them or by vetoing them to expose "the limitations of the Constitution."

Many here are awaiting with intense interest news of what the Labour Party's attitude toward these developments will be.

This showing of Communist or at any rate revolutionary strength so near to McCarthy's own shores will probably add fuel to a significant discussion going on here. It has to do with the way in which the US is to provide an adequate defence against a Soviet H-bomb attack.

The discussion has gone on in an intensive fashion for so long and has involved so many top figures in Congress and the Executive branch that I find it difficult to explain it as another propaganda exploit of the military in an attempt to get more money out of Congress, especially in view of the continued obvious effort of this big business Administration to keep the budget down and cut taxes.

I am convinced that the Eisenhower Administration has or believes it has evidence that the Soviet Union has made great strides in developing thermonuclear (hydrogen) weapons, perhaps also in aviation, and that it is disturbed.

The debate as to what to do was set off a couple of weeks ago by Congressman Cole, upstate New York Republican and chairman of the Joint House-Senate Atomic Energy Commission.

Cole is not an extremist and has not been regarded as a rabble-rouser. That his present key post and the information to which it gives him access have gone to his head may be possible but is not yet proved.

He stated publicly that in view of Soviet H-bomb progress and US exposed position

### LETTER FROM U.S.A.

By A. J. Muste

Congress should appropriate another ten billion dollars for armaments and not hesitate to raise the tax level if necessary to bring in the money. The chief objective would be to make us "secure" behind a Radar Curtain.

Followed statements by members of the Executive branch, some in greater or less degree supporting Cole's analysis and prescription; others, including Defence Secretary Wilson, pool-poohing the whole business.

The conflicts among Administration spokesmen were so obvious and substantial that people became irritated and apprehensive. Eisenhower himself intervened a few days ago and ordered Administration spokesmen to keep still or if they could not repress the urge to write or talk, to clear first with the White House or the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission—not to be confused with the Joint Congressional A. E. Committee.

Not a few here are deeply grieved that the national assembly of the United Church Women, a department of the National Council of Churches, for the sake of "prestige" and headlines, should have given the President their platform for his speech on October 6 (referred to in your leading article last week), at this critical juncture.

I am told that Atlantic City and the convention hall swarmed with uniformed police and FBI men, that the water in the pitcher on the platform was chemically tested by them and kept under their scrutiny, etc. I am also told that the eminent divine who conducted daily devotions remarked the next day that he hoped God had been there too, though obviously no such fuss was being made over Him!

### Fools and ghouls of the atomic age

TWO items arrived on our desk at the same time last week.

One was a cutting from the Worthing Gazette recording a speech by the Sussex Assistant Chief Civil Defence Warden, Major-General A. J. C. Pollock, OBE. (We draw attention to it in no personal sense. We realise that the man's job requires that he shall put over the kind of stuff here reported. He has to assume that the people he talks to will not have sufficient penetration to see the nonsense it is.)

He not only commended our old friend "modicum of earth." ("The old Anderson shelter will have three feet of earth above it as a means of protection"), but he also commended whitewashing windows as a means of reducing the terrific heat-flash effects. So we have now as additions to our defence armoury to meet the effects of the atomic bomb, brown paper, a modicum of earth, and whitewash.

The General of course manifested the usual reserve about the extent of the destructive power that has to be met. The damage he described as happening in Worthing would obviously be the production of a "nominal" bomb. He was not particularly informed about the character of the damage to be looked for from the later bombs that have long ceased to be "nominal."

The other cutting comes from the San Francisco Chronicle, and reads:

"A small section of tissue from a victim of the world's first atomic attack will be placed in the cornerstone of the new atom bomb proof American Forces Institute of Pathology building here in Washington. The tissue is from a victim of radiation from the bomb explosion over Hiroshima. The cornerstone of the building will be laid in a ceremony on October 22. The building has reinforced concrete walls of extra thick construction without windows except in the administrative wing. The structure has three floors below ground and five above ground."

The people who are contriving this delicate gesture seem only to have a limited faith in whitewash.

### American tenderness for Dictators

DEVERE ALLEN makes the following comment in Worldover Press arising out of the situation in British Guiana, as seen from the USA:

"Intervention is repugnant to all Americans, usually to their peoples as much as to their governments. But why are we (the USA) so quick to intervene on the side of reactionaries of semi-fascist dictatorships, and so reluctant to intervene in preventive ways that bring constructive help to the needy peoples?"

"It was pointed out by correspondents that one reason for Washington's quick support for Britain in British Guiana was the colony's nearness to Venezuela. Venezuela is under a rigid, brutal, totalitarian dictatorship which flouts democracy. Yet the NY Herald Tribune's correspondent declared: 'Relations between the US and Venezuela are cordial, both civilian and military.'"

"The practice of giving help to Latin American states by armament, favouring dictatorships as a rule, has provided people who want to free themselves with only one visible alternative—to see what Communism has to offer them."

"Suppose we were at once a lot colder to dictators, and a lot quicker to promote cooperative aid to those who are struggling for a greater popular voice in their lives?"

"Suppose, if we feel we must arm Tito and the Pellás and the Yoshidas, we asked a price—the steady inauguration of more democratic methods in the lands we help the unqualified loyalty of all recipients to peaceful ways of expressing their national ambitions?"

"This would be intervention of a kind, but would it not be vastly preferable to intervention as it is now proceeding?"

"It may be taken as an axiom that we can hardly promote the liberation of peoples enslaved by Communist dictatorship through the use of regimes which do not liberate their own peoples, their own colonies, their own super-nationalistic or imperialistic minds."

### Men for dollars

RECENTLY we drew attention to the high given by M. Laniel that he would be willing to negotiate with the Communists over Indo-China.

It has now been announced that the US has decided to furnish a further aid of 385 million dollars (£137 millions) to France for the war.

The US communique made it clear that France was expected in return to send more soldiers to Indo-China and it has been arranged that nine further battalions shall be despatched.

We recall that at the time of the French strikes there was an opinion in French governmental circles that whatever came after there would be a serious move to bring this war to an end. The additional financial aid that has been accorded by America, however, in addition for paying for more French soldiers, will permit the French Government to make a rather better budgetary showing.

The whole Indo-Chinese affair is a thoroughly sordid business. It is not being fought for the advancement of French interests, although some disreputable French business circles have made a lot of money out of it; it is being waged simply as part of American world policy.

The terms of this last deal have indicated with the utmost brutal candour its real basis—French men in return for American dollars.



## OUR RESPONSIBILITY



T. M. of Ashford, who describes himself as "only an ordinary working man," sent £5 to Peace News, placing on us the onus of deciding how it should be divided between the paper's work and an "organisation helping the victims of war."

Peace News is committed to the creation of a peaceful society and the prevention of future wars. The various societies which work to alleviate the sorry lot of the victims of past and present wars are doing invaluable work.

We have gratefully devoted £2 of our anonymous contributor's gift to relief work and £3 to the Peace News Fund.

Have we got our priorities right?

Doubtless we bring some bias to the matter. You can see that this does not happen so far as you are concerned by doing your own allocating. But please take care that Peace News gets a share.

Peace News cannot do its job properly in 1954 if we end 1953 with a deficit. Somehow the total for the Fund must reach £1,500 by the end of the year.

HUGH BROCK.

Contributions since October 9: £65 5s. 7d. Total since January 1, 1953 £1,165 6s. 4d. Gratefully acknowledged: £2 from "Anon," Swindon.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain, Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

## ASIAN LABOUR LEADERS DISCUSS WORLD PEACE

Japanese Union's anti-war stand  
RAILMEN WITHDRAW FROM ICFTU

THE following is a verbatim account of part of a discussion at a recent conference of Asian and Australian labour leaders on problems of Asia. This section of the conference dealt with trade unions and peace and is reported by Peace News' Japanese Correspondent, Ichiro Takenaka.

Attending the Conference were Mr. R. S. Atmadja, trade unionist and Mr. T. Mahmud, Department of Labour, both from Indonesia; Mr. G. S. Keating, Australian trade unionist, Mr. Huynh-Van-Thanh of Vietnam, secretary of Federation of Labour Unions; Mr. U. Thein, Government delegate from Burma; Mr. T. Fujita, chairman of General Council of Japanese Trade Unions and Mr. T. Yokoyama, secretary-general of the National Railway Workers Union of Japan.

Part of the deliberations of the Conference concerned the decision of the Japanese Railway Union to withdraw from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

MR. YOKOYAMA: Japanese trade unionism after the war was basically predicated on the hatred against war. We were resolved that we would oppose any means that would direct the nation toward other courses. We were resolved to protect the Constitution that renounces war. We were resolved to fight against rearmament.

Regrettably enough, however, the attitude of ICFTU has been vague and ambiguous on this matter. They had been silent on our explicit request for qualification. They were vague on their stand on the military bases of American forces in Japan which run into as many as 600. It was further proved that the organisation stands more for the Western world than for Asia. Under the circumstances, we had no other alternative but to secede.

MR. KEATING: Why not stay in the organisation and correct the stand if it is erroneous?

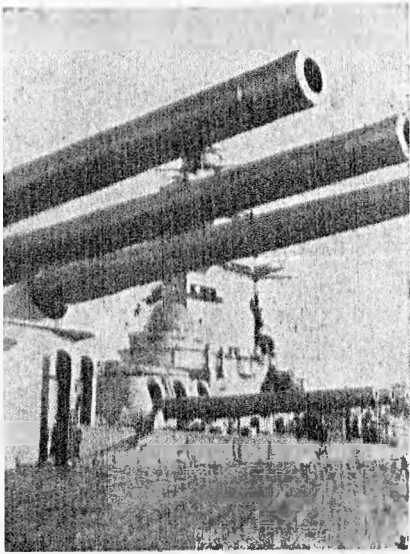
MR. YOKOYAMA: I can see your point perfectly. However, we had to take this stand because of fundamental differences of principle. The ICFTU supported what we were opposed to; such as war and rearmament.

## PROOF

MR. KEATING: Would you offer proof that they favoured war and rearmament?

MR. YOKOYAMA: I can enumerate at least two instances to support my contention.

When the war broke out in Korea, ICFTU appealed to the workers of the world to offer the maximum amount of co-operation to United Nations war efforts in Korea. In the second place, they endorsed the San Francisco (the Japanese) Peace Treaty which did not



Japanese workers want no more warships.

visualize a peace with all belligerent countries. It was to implement what is known as the Administrative Agreement which set up American bases in Japan.

In our opinion, an overall peace was the desirable peace and not individual peace with specific countries alone. These two instances, in my opinion, are sufficient to prove where

## THE POLICE ASKED

## "Has she been working for peace?"

THE Principal of the Melbourne, Australia, University Women's College, Miss Myra Roper, told a meeting in that city recently that she had been interviewed by a policeman as to whether a student had been "working for peace."

Miss Roper, who was speaking at the Peace Quest Forum, added that it was unfortunate that this was sufficient reason to attract police attention.

Persons who were asked to speak on peace platforms had to ask themselves whether their academic or professional careers would be endangered, whether they would be proscribed in public or semi-public service, or whether they might forfeit their American visa because they were officially suspect.

## End of a mission!

The principal of Methodist Ladies' College (Rev. Dr. A. H. Wood) said Australia needed an informed public opinion on peace and war. In Britain the Government welcomed guidance from an enlightened public but the political immaturity of Australia was seen in the attitude of many who said that these matters should be left to the Government without the public expressing its opinion.

A democracy could not survive unless it was educated on questions of peace and war and expressed itself on them.

Dr. Wood expressed concern that an atomic bomb test was to be made the week after the end of a six months "Mission to the Nation" intended to appeal for a reformed moral and spiritual basis for national life.

Sooner or later these things would lead to disaster, he said.

YOUR WORLD  
LAST WEEK

## Africa

**CENTRAL AFRICA:** Mr. Garfield Todd, new Premier of Southern Rhodesia said that the transfer of certain territorial functions to the Central African Federal authority would be on July 1, 1954. On June 30 next year all territorial postage stamps are to be withdrawn and replaced by Federal stamps.

**UGANDA:** A World Health Organisation conference on health in Africa has just ended at Kampala. It dealt with the future of nursing education and also stressed the importance of improving the diet of African children as most of their illnesses appear to be the result of malnutrition.

## America

**BRITISH HONDURAS:** The British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Hopkinson, has been visiting this territory in a tour of the West Indies area. He said at Belize last week that "the United Kingdom Government were doing their utmost to secure the political, economic and social development of the country, with the ultimate objective of self-government within the Commonwealth."

**HAWAII:** The seventh International Paediatric Congress held here is being attended by specialists in child care from all parts of the world. Twelve specialists from Britain are present.

**USA:** President Eisenhower is considering plans for a series of steel towers each seven miles high and standing on four legs a mile apart for use as landing bases for jet aircraft. They would be for defence and would cost £27 million each. Three are proposed for the United States, one for Europe.

**WEST INDIES:** The British and French Governments have agreed to abolish visas for nationals travelling between certain of their colonial territories in the West Indies. The agreement came into force on October 1.

## Asia

**ISRAEL:** Imports into Israel are now six times as great as her exports.

**MALAYA:** The cost of the war in Malaya plus the fall in the price of rubber has put the colony in a serious financial position. It is estimated that it will have a deficit of 218 million Malayan dollars at the end of the current financial year. Attempts have been made to get the US to buy more rubber from Malaya.

## Europe

**BRITAIN:** 700 refugees now in Germany, Austria and Trieste are to be admitted to Britain. Individuals or organisations may guarantee them.

**FRANCE:** Police have uncovered a traffic in white slaves to brothels in North Africa. One of the leading traffickers was reported to receive £100 for every girl shipped there.

**HOLLAND:** The neo-Nazi "National European Social Movement" (NESB) was last week declared a forbidden organisation.

## GOING UP!

## CBCO report shows increase in objectors

THE figure of 0.27 per cent. does not sound significant. But it may well be. It represents the proportion of conscientious objectors to the total number of men registering for military service in 1952 in Britain.

This is the highest figure since 1943 says the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors in its Annual Report\* published recently. What the number of future COs will be depends on the peace movement, but it is clear that "if conscription is continued until 1958, the Board must anticipate an increasing demand on its services."

For the Board 1952 was an interesting year. The Z. Scheme for Reservists came to an end; there was a good deal of activity in connection with improving the position of the National Service Reservist and objectors from the Boy's Battalion; there was the fuss in Bury Council over CO employees and the Parliamentary Debate on the general position of COs. The whole story of that activity is ably and most readably condensed in the twelve pages of the Report.

Michael Tippett, ever a good friend of COs, provides the introduction. He points out the anomaly of several European nations subscribing to the Human Rights Convention of the Council of Europe which proscribes compulsory labour while it is well known that most of those same countries maintain military conscription.

Yet as the work of the Board increases the financial resources dwindle. Here a clear duty is suggested to all those who have ever had reason to be grateful for the existence of the Board, not merely in its work for the individual objector but for the ceaseless efforts which it makes in safeguarding and improving the position of the COs generally and keeping check on all the minutiae affecting their interests.

\*The Fourteenth Year, CBCO 6d.

## Legacy to Michael Scott invalidated

A bequest to the Rev. Michael Scott of £5,500 to be used by him for the development of a better understanding between white and coloured peoples "as he deems best" has been declared inadmissible by Mr. Justice Upjohn in the Chancery Division as not a valid charitable gift.

WORLD'S HUNGRY PEOPLES HAVE  
INCREASED BY 20% SINCE 1939

## Fraction of arms budget would help them

DECLARING that two-thirds of humanity was slowly starving, John Hoyland, Friends' Peace Committee field secretary, told an audience of over 50 at a meeting organised by Mansfield Peace Group and the local Quakers last week that world aid must be a primary function of a reconstituted United Nations.

In 1939, he said, 40 per cent. of the world's population was living under the 2,200-calory mark, but today the figure had risen to 60 per cent. Every day there were 55,000 more mouths to feed—but thousands fewer fertile acres on which to grow food.

## "Blasphemous inequalities"

"There are blasphemous inequalities of living standards," said Mr. Hoyland, giving the following statistics of average annual income

per man, woman and child: United States, £632; Great Britain, £239; India, £20; Palestine, £18; China, £9. In Africa, he said, the average was lower.

But the United Nations, whatever its failures—"and personally I regard the action in Korea as wholly and absolutely disastrous, as a tragic blunder and crime from beginning to end"—had at least proved that living standards could be raised and tropical diseases like malaria and yaws wiped out, if we were prepared to pay the price.

## Tenth of an aircraft carrier

"The latest American aircraft carrier has cost 10 times the whole allocation for technical assistance under the United Nations, which is the agency fighting tropical diseases," said Mr. Hoyland, calling for public opinion to exert itself in pressing for the implementation of President Eisenhower's appeal for "a declaration of total war not on any human enemy but upon the brute forces of poverty and want."

For a world aid plan, a sum of £5,000 millions a year—about a quarter of the present United States annual arms budget—was required.

Mr. Douglas Newble presided.

Peace Association of Christian  
Scientists reports progress

From a Correspondent

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the Peace Association of Christian Scientists was held at Friends House on September 12.

A good proportion of the membership were present, and warm assurances of prayerful support were received from others unable to attend.

A great sense of harmony was manifested throughout the meeting and all rejoiced concerning the evident extension of the PACS field of activity, and in the progress achieved during the year.

The already simple organisation of the Association was still further reduced to the strict minimum necessary for the achievement of its two essential purposes: the support of Christian Science Conscientious Objectors and the provision of means whereby Christian Science pacifists could feel in fellowship with one another.

The Peace Association of Christian Scientists is not an agency of the Christian Science Church.

Further information concerning this association can be obtained from its Secretary: Mrs. M. Burdett, "Waldenfields," Whitestone, Exeter, Devon.

## Herts. and Beds. conference

Organisations throughout Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire are being invited to send representatives to a peace conference to be held in The Main Hall, St. Albans, on Saturday, October 31, from 2.15 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Applications for credentials should be sent to H. C. Vickery, 392 Hatfield Rd., St. Albans. The conference is open to individuals.

## What Ike doesn't like?

"Everyone still likes Ike, but many wonder if Ike likes his job" comments Don Iddon in the Daily Mail. Elsewhere he remarks that there are reports that Mr. Eisenhower does not relish being President, and "that he is disillusioned with the trickery and deal-making that are politics' bedfellows."

## MOVEMENT NEWS

## "Don't let UN Charter revision intensify cold war"

THE Crusade for World Government do not want the issue of revising the UN Charter to intensify the cold war.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the National Council of the Crusade last week states:

"In appealing for support of its own suggestions for revision of the Charter, the Crusade for World Government wishes to make it clear that it does not consider itself as being in any sense an instrument of Western policy, but rather as concerned with changes in the structure and powers of the UN aimed at ensuring the greater well-being and security of all the peoples of the world."

## Films and the Under-Sixteens

THE Film Panel of the Authors World Peace Appeal, following its successful conference held earlier this year on "Films for War and Peace," are calling a conference on "Films and the Under-Sixteens" on October 25, 1953, at 2.30 p.m. at the CEA Hall, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.1.

Among the speakers will be the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Bower, Mr. Basil Wright, Miss Monica Pearson and other experts in the film and educational world.

Details are obtainable from Dr. David Morris, 16 Ferncroft Avenue, London, N.W.3.

Heston and Isleworth Fellowship of Reconciliation joined with local Quakers in running an anti-conscription meeting at which many signatures to the petition were obtained.

A letter from their MP sympathising with opposition to conscription was recently received by Dunfermline Quakers who had set out their reasons for ending the call-up. The MP's letter was given prominence in the local Press.

East Ham Peace Movement have called on the Government to withdraw troops from British Guiana, return administrative power to the colony's government and "recall the British Parliament."

Stuart Morris writes at length on his detention on Ellis Island and his American lecture tour in the current issue of One World (National Peace Council, London, 4d.).

The work of Bert Taylor, founder-editor of the General Welfare Journal which has done much to link up peace-workers all over the world, may go on.

Bert Taylor died last July and now H. D. Clark of the Vancouver Council of Social Engineering, Canada has offered to join in forming a "temporary operating committee."



## THE TOWN CLERK'S TALE

More than a century ago, in the days when divorce was only possible by special act of parliament, there was (as we have read) a town-clerk whose marriage was unsatisfactory. In the course of duty he had to promote a long and complicated waterworks-bill for the borough; and after a rather inattentive House had passed the measure and the Royal Assent had been bestowed, a particularly tortuous clause was found to be contained in the irrelevant yet potent words, "And the marriage of the town-clerk is hereby dissolved." Thus strangely was domestic peace restored to the town-clerk: but the ingenious official builded better than he knew, for when in time he died and a new clerk took his place it was held that the clause ensured celibacy to his successors also; and the post was much sought after, as a stepping stone to happiness, by municipal lawyers tired of matrimony.

Investors in St. Pancras Building Society never divorce their wives, but none the less they do resemble the town-clerk rather strikingly: because in helping themselves they greatly help others too. They receive a fair dividend (two-and-three-quarter per cent. per annum, free of tax), they can withdraw their savings easily when they wish, and they are not worried by fluctuations in capital value; but what matters more is the fact that their money is continuously employed for a useful social purpose, and that it gives practical and timely aid to one homeseeker after another.

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## I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, signed by each member, is  
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Send YOUR pledge to

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It's what they will do that is the stirring thing about these  
scientists who say No to war work

# THE BOFFINS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

"If you had a cheap type of wire fencing it would help South African native farmers to control their stock and prevent overgrazing of the land."

"Yes, but that would take a lot of wire and wire is expensive, black South Africans will not be able to afford it."

"What about a single electrified wire?"

"That's more like it. But how supply the current in the African veld?"

"Can someone design a cheap wind-power or solar machine to provide the electricity?"

THAT is the kind of discussion which goes on frequently between the members of a highly unusual organisation, the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

They are a crowd of scientists and engineers who have pledged themselves to cut out all work which leads to destructive ends and henceforward to devote themselves only to undertakings which will help, not hinder, the progress of mankind.

Such conversations as that overheard above take place in the Small Tools Committee of the SSRS. This is a specialist group which concerns itself with working out practical ideas for coping with immediate bread-and-butter problems of under-privileged people anywhere in the world.

But the motive is not merely of a bread-and-butter order. The scientists of the SSRS are not beady-eyed academicians lost in a world of formulae which does not include human beings. They realise that the business of living involves values and relationships not quite as obvious as are cabbages and bedroom suites but in the long run more important even than these.

### Partners—not professors

Thus when they go to work to think up a way of helping people they are careful to see that their methods involve no arrogant assumption of the inferiority of the way of life of the people they help. They recognise that among many of the so-called primitive peoples of the world are ways of living which it would be well for the civilisation of the West to recapture.

Their offer then, is an offer of partnership not professorship, and in this the SSRS has recovered something of that essential humility and humanity which was once the distinguishing feature of a man of science.

Their idea of social responsibility has two roots: first the conviction that no person can delegate moral responsibility for his work to an employer or state; second, that science should be used for constructive purposes only.

Neither of these two roots is limited to scientists however. No human being can escape moral responsibility for his doings. This should be obvious and was indeed the basis of the argument used at Nuremberg in the prosecution of war criminals. Yet in the present-day climate of increasing uniformity this right of moral self-determination is held in question. The SSRS stands unequivocally for upholding this right.

It is equally obvious that no human activity scientific or otherwise should be used for destructive purposes.

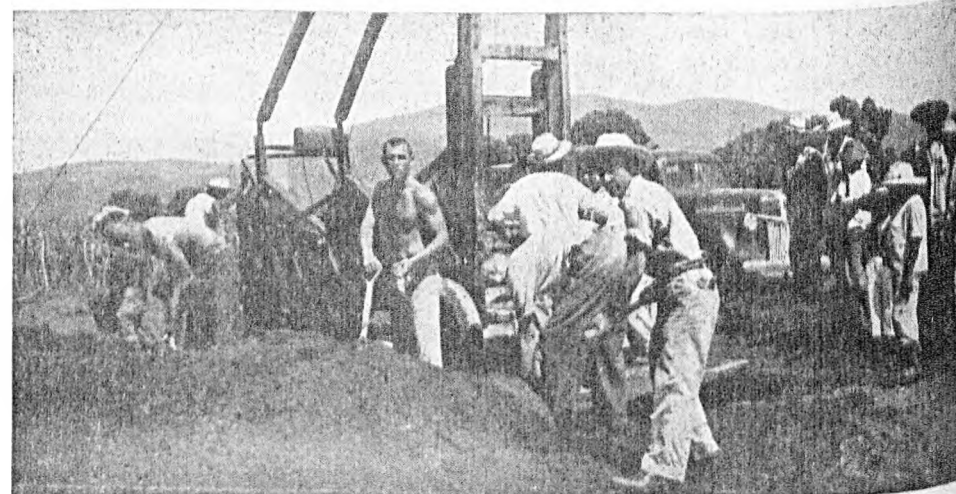
The Society for Social Responsibility in Science realises this but sets out to create a working fellowship of scientists principally because of the importance of science in the

## Democratic small farming

**BOVERTON PLACE FARM**, Sealand Manor Farm, Court House Farm, Rose-market Farm and Pferm Goch Settlement: these are the names of a number of farms of a new character. They are farms worked on the democratic basis of co-operative production. The men who work them are ex-miners who were thrown out of work from the Welsh mines in the between-war periods of depression. The land they were to work was bought by the Welsh Land Settlement Society by arrangement with the Commissioners for the Special Areas. The men were given funds to give them a start and they obtained the necessary training.

That was in 1937. By January 31, 1952, we are told in a report of the Welsh Land Settlement Society, published by H.M. Stationery Office, one of these undertakings, Boverton Castle Co-operators, Ltd., had made an aggregate net profit of £144,000, repaid loans made by the Government and paid out bonuses to the workers amounting to about £2,000 for each original co-operator. The Company pays an annual rent of £2,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture.

These farms are controlled by democratically elected committees appointed by the men who work them. To the committee each November the farm manager presents the annual cropping programme. This is approved or amended, and then presented for endorsement to a general meeting of the co-operators.



This is the kind of peace-in-progress that peace-minded technicians can make increasingly possible. An international team of volunteers working on the sinking of a well in Mexico.

modern situation and the tremendous responsibility of the scientist. Such a group with related professional outlook and background is able to do effective work in the examination of modern problems and their solution.

In the Constitution of the Society is to be found expression of their wider concern: "to stimulate the formation of similar groups in other fields of human endeavour."

Victor Paschakis, Chairman of the Educational Division of the Society for Social Responsibility, writes:

People who subscribe to the ideas of the SSRS but are not scientists according to the definition of the society—or who are in sympathy with the aims—may join as associates.

A point frequently discussed is the definition of "destructive work."

In the scientific field it is contended correctly, that the pure scientist is engaged only in the exploration of nature and cannot know to what use his discoveries may be put. The metallurgist, working on improvements in steel production in peace time does not know when the steel industry will be used predominantly for armaments. In view of this uncertainty the SSRS decided to leave the decision as to what is destructive to the individual conscience.

The important thing is, that the individual does draw a line somewhere, beyond which he will not go.

### Three Nobel prizewinners

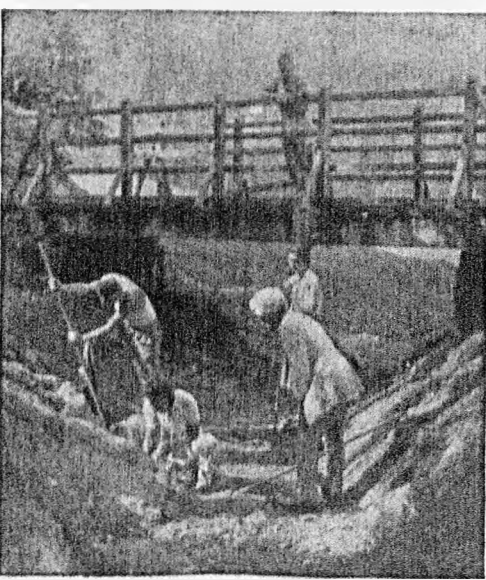
The SSRS is international in scope. But for historical reasons—it originated in USA—most of its members as of the present, are in the United States. However there are members in some 13 countries, spread over all continents except Africa.

The membership includes some top ranking scientists—three Nobel Prize winners, 2 FRs, one past president of American Association for the Advancement of Science, one past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Activities of the SSRS are twofold: to spread the ideas of the SSRS is the main concern of the Educational Division; and fostering of constructive alternatives to destructive work is one of the main goals of the Occupational Division.

The Occupational Division issues a "Newsletter," sponsors local meetings, participation in symposia of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, provides speakers for other organisations when requested.

The Occupational Division was originally limited to a kind of "employment office" for



Cutting a water supply channel in India is the sort of constructive job that does not have to await the allocation of millions from a UN fund. Brawn and brains together serve mankind. Picture shows an International Voluntary Service for Peace Team (Europeans and Indians) at work.

scientists who either were displaced for reasons of conscience, or were looking for constructive work. But over the years two other important activities have developed: members of the SSRS provided free advice and co-operation for voluntary relief agencies needing technical information.

The Occupational Division also includes the Small Tools Committee. This is seeking to help in the development of small improved tools, particularly for agricultural use, which are adapted to the use and customs of various under-developed areas where agriculture needs improvement.

### Overseas membership

In general, decisions in the council and at membership meetings are arrived at by the "sense of the meeting" rather than by vote. Dissenting opinions are explored and a basis for an understanding on a higher plane than either of the two contending opinions is sought, and so far always has been found.

Visitors at such meetings have repeatedly expressed surprise at the smooth functioning in spite of the absence of strict rules for conduct of business.

American members feel, that under present economic conditions it would be unfair to expect special sacrifices from members in countries with low value currencies. Therefore members outside the USA, if they encounter difficulties in transferring subscriptions (and that includes most of the countries outside this continent) are not expected to pay any dues. If sufficient members live in any one country, they will be encouraged to raise funds locally to develop their own local activities. Subscriptions in general are graded according to income, the latter being adjusted according to family size.

## A FARMER'S LOG BOOK

FOR the past fortnight we have been ploughing and dung spreading. The ploughing was on part of the big forty acre arable field on the barley and oats stubble.

As we were rather behind we have been working with the tractor lights till late at night. Two Ferguson tractors were at work, each with three furrow ploughs, one following closely behind the other, so that each run was cutting into a good five feet of stubble. At one stage we had our big Massey-Harris out as well following on with a cultivator, and in a short time a large span of ground had been covered.

When it came to dung spreading we weren't so highly mechanised. We had one of the older type of Ferguson loaders, but all the spreading was done by hand. We've always held the theory that this older type of loader wasn't man enough for its job, and we only bought it because it was second hand and cheap, and we thought it would serve its purpose for the time being. Now I have to confess that I have proved our theory and broken one part of it through overloading!

I'm not sure, however, that I don't prefer putting dung on by hand, and I certainly enjoy the rhythmic motion of spreading it. (In case you are still under the impression that it is something offensive, let me hasten to say that well fermented dung is quite easy and pleasant to handle!)

Altogether I'm not keen on too much of this large scale automatic farming, though I would be the last person in the world to advocate giving up using tractors and a hundred and one other things besides. Our farm economies would be chaos without these aids.

But there is definitely something more satisfying about manual labour, a certain dignity and rhythm and poise. I do hope that we aren't reaching a stage when we will become so highly mechanised that this will have virtually to disappear from farming as it has done from so many other industries.

Michael Randle







## WHO FACES

\* From page one

I spent a fortnight in Germany during the recent election campaign and went to many meetings of the Right. I wish I could be so sure. I found Hitler's generals standing as candidates and ex-war criminals on election platforms advocating programmes which can only lead to the same thing again.

Are the results of his war against war so obviously successful as to entitle Swaffer to crow over the pacifist?

## WOULD IT WORK?

"But it must work," he says. Well is the other thing working?

"Unilateral pacifism," says Swaffer, "would make a third world war inevitable."

Well, whatever may make a third world war inevitable, it can hardly be unilateral pacifism, because as Shaw said about Christianity, it has never been tried.

When we think of how far we are getting on with disarmament via the A and H bombs, is it not as reasonable as anything else?

We adopted a pacifist policy towards India and none of the terrible things happened which Churchill prophesied. Indeed, India is now our ally and our friend.

Herbert Morrison refused to go to war about Abadan and although the Tories accused the Labour Government of doing a scuttles, it rightly chose not to risk a war.

For a generation, prophets had been telling us that war must come over the struggle for oil in the Middle East but it just did not happen because a Labour Foreign Secretary faced the facts.

Even a Tory Government is not taking on a war with Egypt and is trying to find a way of retreating with dignity from that sector of the imperialist front.

Swaffer may say that this is not pacifism, but it looks very much like refusing to fight, which in the present-day world would mean half a dozen H bombs on Britain, effectively ending the argument for us.

Does Swaffer really think that we would be in any greater danger in Britain today if the Americans packed up, no longer considered us

## BIRTHDAY OF A BLUNDER

From page one

just as Hitlerism, Stalinism, Malanism and Jaganism did not appear from nowhere.

For years the oppression, the land-deprivation, the humiliation went on in the name of a British public which had never heard of the Kikuyu and knew not the slightest about the condition of native land in Kenya or wages in Guiana or colour-bar in Rhodesia. Then suddenly someone got killed, the knives were out and the newspaper readers of Britain found themselves aggressed against by sinister "anti-white, anti-Christian" terror-men who cut throats and burned houses simply because of a mad unreasoning hatred of their white benefactors.

## Waking up too late

So after a year of blood and anger, George Brown MP can report in the Daily Herald that there is a need "for some psychological warfare and for that we need something to fight with. The Government and the Legislative Council should work out without delay a programme of improvements that can be made in the conditions of all tribes—not Kikuyu alone—and should be put into operation as soon as possible, getting the utmost African backing for it."

This time last year I heard two Kenya Africans in London pleading that similar proposals should be put into operation to prevent deepening frustration and its inevitable outcome.

It has taken the lives of three thousand men, the destruction of much property and an expenditure of over a quarter of a million pounds per month to bring us to this point. Such is the psychopathology of colonialism.

## UN Commission reports

A 352-page report of the special UN commission on the racial situation in South Africa has been presented to the President of UN, Mrs. Pandit.

It will be issued in about three weeks time. An Indian press agency says that the following points are made in the conclusions of the Commission:

Apartheid lowers four-fifths of the population to the level of "insulting inferiority" and renders difficult the development of their personalities. It produced "serious internal conflicts" and an increasing state of tension.

It is understood that the report will be used as a basis for further enquiry after it is considered in the appropriate United Nations body.

## COLOUR DEBATE TONIGHT

TOM WARDLE of Peace News, and Jan Koons a South African member of the Royal Empire Society, are to meet in debate tonight (Friday) on the colour question in Africa.

The debate which is arranged by the Farnborough Branch of the United Nations Association will be held in the R.A.E. Technical College, Farnborough Road, at 7.45 p.m. Rev. A. L. E. Hoskyns-Abraham, Vicar of Aldershot will be in the chair.

Tom Wardle, who recently appeared before a UN Commission in South Africa will put the case of the non-white peoples in South Africa while Mr. Koons will defend the attitude of the white man.

The debate will be an extension of a discussion on race relations which has been going on in the local press. The public is welcome and questions are invited.

## THE FACTS?

their main base in Europe, and went home? If Swaffer wants armed force to defend us against Communism let me refer him to "Challenge to Britain" which says, "Unless we can persuade the colonial peoples that they can fulfil their aspirations in co-operation with the West, no amount of atom bombs or tanks will prevent Communism from achieving final victory."

No, I do not contend that the pacifists have found all the answers to all the questions. All that I contend is that they are facing the facts as intelligently and courageously as anybody else. Looking on the world today, I wouldn't classify the Duke of Bedford as one of the simpletons or the boobs.

## Swaffer said—

"Although no one even questioned the Duke's natural goodness of heart, his pacifism made him so credulous that, in April 1940, he accepted as serious the peace terms given him by the German Legation in Dublin."

"In the months preceding the war, the Peace Pledge Union, in its efforts to prevent war, actually supported the cry of colonies for the Germans. This means that the undoubted idealists in its ranks were prepared to hand over to the Nazis millions of more potential victims of their unparalleled thuggery."

"It was after the Dick Sheppard memorial meeting in the Albert Hall, however, that I obtained my greatest proof that when faced with the facts, pacifism is an ideal so impractical that, whatever may be the virtues in the cases put forward by the combatants, it might even bring about the defeat of righteousness if the righteous side had enough pacifists among its members."

—Daily Herald, October 14, 1953.

## they replied—

Extracts from three letters in the Daily Herald, October 19, 1953.

"Would it not be better for Mr. Swaffer (to help in) jashoning the minds of the young in the belief that fighting, either with the fists or with atomic bombs is equally uncivilised?"

—Dr. Edith Summerskill, MP.

"other nations could no longer justify rearmament to their suffering populations (if) some nation takes the bold step of unilateral disarmament."

—Fred Barton, National Chairman, Independent Labour Party.

"Fiddlesticks, Swaffer! We women know that the protection of big financial interests causes wars. That is why 2,000 delegates to the Co-op. Women's Guild Congress last May resolved to urge the end of conscription."

—Mrs. Florence Jones, Romford, Essex.

Extract from an unpublished letter to the Editor of the Daily Herald:

"The Peace Pledge Union is, and always has been against colonialism in any form. It was Neville Chamberlain's refusal to call the conference which the heads of European Governments had promised George Lansbury to attend, which so disappointed him. That conference might have prevented World War II, which might well have been shortened had the Duke of Bedford's efforts for negotiations been endorsed."

Since pacifism has never been tried, how does Hanne Swaffer know that it won't work? The policy of total disarmament and persistent negotiation is a practical alternative to the self-contradictory negotiation from strength, which involves all in an armaments race. Resistance by non-violent methods is a practical alternative to violence. Both are more likely to lead to a world of peace and prosperity than preparations for atomic warfare."

—Stuart Morris, General Secretary, PPU.

## JACK SALKIND

HIS colleagues at Peace News office were not especially concerned when Jack overstayed his three weeks' holiday by a further week. A well-known and experienced member of the Ramblers Association and the Youth Hostels Association, country life, local history and customs and rights of way meant far more to him than material possessions and the common routine of life.

But rights of conscience, and the wrong of war, mattered deeply to him. A CO during 1939-45 he spent some time in jail, and subsequently undertook rescue and demolition work in London. He seldom missed a peace meeting in London, and his burly figure crowned with an untamable iron-grey halo of curls was a familiar sight at most PPU groups, in innumerable poster parades and demonstrations and wherever pacifist propaganda was being made.

Son of a distinguished Rabbi he had an amazing and diverse fund of knowledge, was a gifted linguist and had been a part-time member of Peace News staff for four years. He had, literally and willingly, borne some very heavy burdens in the paper's service.

A Welsh shepherd found Jack's body, rucksack beside it, on a remote road verge near Bala. At 48 he tackled the most strenuous routes with undiminished enthusiasm, but this time the spirit outpaced the flesh. Amidst the wild scenery he loved so much we believe Jack found a deeper measure of that serenity of which he wrote so wisely in a recent Peace News.

A memorial service was to be held yesterday morning at Golders Green Liberal Jewish Crematorium.

H. F. M.

## Runnymede 1215-1953

It is very fitting that those who rest in nameless graves should be remembered in this place, for it was in these fields of Runnymede seven centuries ago that our forefathers first planted a seed of liberty which helped to spread across the earth the conviction that man should be free and not enslaved. And when the life of this belief was threatened by the iron hand of tyranny their successors came forward without hesitation to fight, and if it was demanded of them to die for its salvation.

—Queen Elizabeth II, Runnymede, October 17, 1953.

A process had begun in June, 1215 which was to end in putting the power of the Crown into the hands of the community at large. It is for this reason that a document so technical as Magna Charter, so deficient . . . so totally ignorant of the "rights of man" has had so profound and lasting an influence on the imagination of succeeding ages.

—G. M. Trevelyan, History of England.

THE names of 20,455 men and women are inscribed in a white shrine built upon a high spur overlooking the meadows where, in the strange dim past, a King under duress unwillingly signed a document which was destined to catch, and hold, the imagination of all posterity.

Runnymede, chosen as a fitting place for a memorial to those of the Commonwealth Air Forces who did not return from battle evokes an emotional picture of the "common" man's first step towards his freedom. The Queen, in a moving speech, made much of the willing sacrifices made to preserve the inheritance of freedom won on that June day in 1215.

To those who, on October 17, 1953, were touched by the solemnity and sorrow of the occasion, no doubt it all seemed relevant and appropriate, but it is more than likely that

none of them have ever read the Magna Charter, nor, for that matter have much idea of what it is about.

There were 63 clauses in the document signed by King John, and 47 in the amended Charter reissued in the name of the young King Henry III in 1216. It is all highly technical and there is much in it that would make most "free" men and women today believe themselves to be little better than slaves.

The protective clauses are mostly for the powerful and the wealthy classes. The villans who formed the majority of the population get little from it; in fact the clauses which protect them are based upon the fact that they were the property of their lords and therefore valuable!

Trevelyan points to the probable reason for the lasting influence of this out-of-date document, for it is probably true that it was instrumental in denuding the Crown of its royal power, and thereby made possible its transfer into the hands of the community.

There is, however, nothing in it which freed men from the obligation of fighting for the Crown if called upon to do so. In those centuries, when men fought to gain, or to regain territory, or for power, or for wealth, it was not for themselves but at the behest of their rulers.

Today, in the so-called "century of the common man," the Britisher still fights at the command of his rulers, not, he is told for wealth or power but for a great ideal—for freedom. And he believes what he is told.

The fine words and religious ceremony which took place on those historic fields on Saturday will perhaps have given some comfort to those who came to lay their wreaths at an empty tomb and hear their Queen's tribute to the dead.

It is not easy to break in upon sorrow with hard words, but if we are to escape from the glamorisation of war and see it as it really is, it has to be faced, that those words, used to evoke pride in the midst of grief, are in their essence untrue.

The missing men, those intrepid flyers, may have been willing to die; they may have been willing to kill; who knows? Their thoughts were their own, but their actions were dictated. That they were obliged to kill, and knew they might die, is nearer to the truth.

"Obliteration bombing" was the device upon their knightly banners, and as the steady beat of many high-powered engines told the tensed and waiting populations that death was on its way, it was of little importance whether the pilots were British or Russian; both were allied in the bitter and unnecessary struggle for "unconditional surrender."

To fight for freedom by compelling men to undertake the mass destruction of tens of thousands of innocent and helpless human beings is a vain fight and will never achieve its end. The pitiful wreaths, the empty useless shrines are a mere sop to sentiment; the dedication of an historic meadow a tragic sign of ignorance.

To honour the memory of brave men is one thing; to pretend that they were free men is another. There is no freedom today from the domination of war; the charters of the past and the charters of today contain no clause to protect men from this tyranny. A new charter to abolish war will be the only memorial for these wasted lives and the only hope for the human race.

## "My Neighbour's Bread"

## THE SPIRIT BEHIND U.N. AID

OLWEN BATTERSBY reports the third session of the Quaker Seminar

THERE are sixteen hundred experts, of 64 nationalities, working in 97 countries, and the money provided for this work is drawn from 69 different countries.

These facts were given by Dr. Ivan Smith, Director of the United Nations Information Centre, to emphasise the truly international character of the United Nations Technical Assistance Plan for aid to under-developed countries.

He was speaking at the third meeting in a series on "My Neighbour's Bread" organised in London by the Society of Friends.

World industrial production had increased by eight per cent. since the same two quarters of last year, yet in spite of science and technology the gap between the standard of living in the developed and under-developed countries was ever widening. Consumption of coal, iron and timber were greater than at any other time in history, and unless new sources of supply could be found, many key industries within the next 30 years would face an acute shortage of raw materials. It was within this context that the plan had to be studied.

He stressed two points:

1. Aid offered to the under-developed countries must take the form desired by the receiving country, who must be free to pick and choose, modify and adapt. Any programme which failed to call forth the initiative of the government concerned, which did not fit into the normal cultural pattern of the recipient country, or which involved the continued presence of foreign experts, would be an imposition and a failure.

## Two-way traffic

2. Mutual aid was a two-way traffic, based on self-help. India had received 92 experts from abroad, but she had sent 82 of her people to give service in other countries. The cost of any development scheme and the labour required should be provided by the receiving country. The expert who came to teach, frequently stayed to learn.

After giving examples of UN successes in increasing local production, conserving materials previously wasted, and in preventing the diseases of cattle, the speaker concluded:

"Too much emphasis has been placed on the material resources available for these schemes, and too little on the spirit in which the work is undertaken."

"In creating a meeting place which is not a dividing ground, where so many nations, from the East and the West, of widely differing religious persuasions, can work together for their common interest, the United Nations has shown the way forward for human society as a whole."

The lecture was illustrated by a film, showing the work of the various UN organisations in India fighting malaria, caring for refugees, and overcoming the problem of hunger. It concluded with the sounds of Indian dance and song, for "It is good when the face of Asia smiles."

## Voice of peace from USA

JAMES BRISTOL, Director of the Community Peace Education Project of the American Friends Service Committee, arrived in London this week at the commencement of a tour of Britain and the Continent.

Mr. Bristol came to Britain at the request of the British Friends Peace Committee.

In his talks he will show British audiences something of the attitude of the liberal American on the grave world problems of the day. His work will also serve to make a contribution to the strengthening of the Quaker Peace Testimony in Britain.

Mr. Bristol will stay in the United Kingdom until December 7, after which he will visit Quaker Centres at Geneva, Berlin and Paris.

For information on James Bristol's engagements see Peace News Diary, page five.

## PEACE PLEDGE UNION RALLY

Western Area, Bristol

Saturday, November 7

At Friends Meeting House, 300 Gloucester Road, Horfield.

3 p.m. Area Business 3.30 p.m. Address by Stuart Morris 5 p.m. Tea 5.45 Sale of Produce

7 p.m. PUBLIC MEETING

Stuart Morris on Peacemaking in America.

Buses 5 and 5a from Tramway Centre: 5 and 5a from Old Market Street. Alight at St. Edmund's Church (Immediately beyond Radnor Rd.). Please bring garden produce for sale. Arrangements provided for entertaining children during afternoon meeting.

## Minnie Pallister

Reginald Reynolds

Donald Soper

will speak at the Dick Sheppard Anniversary gathering in Mary Ward Hall, Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1 on

Saturday, October 31

Piano solos by COLIN HORSLEY

Refreshments 6.30 to 7.30 p.m.

PEACE NEWS and PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4 by Peace News Ltd. Printed by The Goodwin Press (T.U.), 135 Fonthill Road, London, N.4